

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. THOMAS PICKERING DROWN, in our Firm, ceased on the 10th November, 1873.
W. VINCENT & CO.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874.

M. R. COLIN CAMPBELL WILLIAMS is this day admitted a Partner in our Firm.
E. VINCENT & CO.
Swatow, China, 10th October, 1874. [No. 165]

THE Undersigned has been appointed AGENT for this Port for Messrs. HENRY S. KING & CO., of London.
OFFICE—No. 6, Stanley Street.
W. H. NOTLEY.
1785 Hongkong, 24th October, 1874.

NOTICE.

I HAVE this day established myself at this Port as MERCHANT and GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT under the Style and Firm of MALCAMPO & CO.
JACQUIM MALCAMPO QUIGOGA.
1843 Amoy, 12th August, 1875.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. JAMES WHITALL in our Firm ceased on the 30th April 1875.

Mr. WILSON, who has been admitted a Partner to the 1st March last, and Mr. JAMES JOHN BELL IRVING and Mr. JAMES JOHNSTONE KIRKWOOD to sign our Firm.
JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO.
1291 Hongkong, 20th August, 1875.

The Daily Press

HONGKONG, SEPTEMBER 18TH, 1875.

It was generally supposed that when the Chinese Government took over the Amoy-Poochow Telegraph line that the Great Northern Company would be permitted to erect it in peace. But this supposition has proved a mistaken one. Although the Great Northern Company are now engaged in constructing the line for the Chinese Government, the populace seem as little inclined as before to allow them to carry out their undertaking. Two or three attacks have been made upon the Company's employees and a quantity of their material stolen. The latest outrage is the most serious. As stated in yesterday's issue, Mr. Horat, a gentleman in the service of the Telegraph Company, was severely beaten by a mob of natives, and narrowly escaped with his life, while the greater portion of the line was Huang Kow and Poochow was destroyed, and a large quantity of the material carried off. The native soldiers, supposed to be guarding the work, fled like a flock of sheep on the approach of the marauders, and Mr. Horat was consequently abandoned to their mercy. The district magistrate has not, it is said, attempted the arrest of any of the offenders, but sought to compound the affair by offering to restore about one half of the plunder and presenting the Telegraph Company's representatives with some sheep, pigs, poultry, &c. Up to the 7th instant about fifteen miles of line and posta had been stolen, and no effort had been made to bring the robbers to justice. Such are the particulars of the latest interference with this important work now being constructed not only with the sanction but absolutely for the Chinese Government.

How is the mob shows such persevering hostility to the action of the telegraph? Is it from a blind, unreasoning hatred of innovation, a dislike to the presence of foreigners, or because of some supposed interference with the laws of Feng-shui? Probably from neither. It is a well-known fact that the mandarins are bitterly opposed to the introduction into China alike of the railway and the telegraph. They will leave no stone unturned to keep out these great reforming innovators. They fear the expansion of Western knowledge among the people; they dread the influence that these agents of civilization might work among the oppressed and misgoverned masses. The Government may have been sincere in their desire to settle the difficulty by purchasing the line, but the history of the past goes to show that it is possible it had no great desire to see the undertaking completed. Granting, however, that it does desire such a consummation, there is no doubt much secret hostility to the line prevailing among the mandarins. At all events the repeated attacks upon the line and its constructors seem proofs of this. The natives would not continue their depredations unless they were instigated to commit them. The authorities could always repeat these disturbances if they chose. In this case they have not chosen to do so. Evidence to this effect is not wanting. Not only do they seek to ignore these lawless proceedings in some instances, but in every case they shuffle out of their duty, which binds them to arrest and punish the ringleaders. The man who led the mob who first robbed and then forcibly detained Mr. Boynes a prisoner at Huang Kow is still at large, and no attempt has ever yet been made to arrest him. Impunity for past offences naturally emboldens the natives to commit fresh outrages, even if they are not directly induced to perpetrate them by officials. The conduct of the native guard affords still further evidence of the presumption that these attacks are made with the connivance or at the suggestion of the mandarins. They are scarcely such rank cowards as to scatter at the appearance of a disorderly crowd, whom they ought to be able to disperse with ease. Their precipitate retreat looks rather like conformity to instructions previously received.

It is time that this sort of thing was put a stop to. The Great Northern Telegraph Company's enterprise has from its first projection been a source of trouble and difficulty. At the outset the difficulties were due to their too great eagerness to commence their undertaking, before, in fact, they received the Imperial sanction for it. They began the construction of the line before they had a legal right to Government protection, and hence they could not well claim compensation for the first attacks made upon the line. But the case is altered now. They have a special claim upon the Chinese Government for security from violence. It has contracted with the company for the construction of the line, and is bound to use its best efforts to shield them from aggression or annoyance. The circumstance that they have more than once been exposed to both casts suspicion of bad faith on the Government. It is easy to enter into a contract, which it is intended through the violence of the rabble shall not be carried out, and it is equally easy to appoint a guard of

native soldiers to protect the Company's employes while constructing the line, knowing that they will desecrate their charge on the first sign of approaching danger. If the Government are indeed guilty of such duplicity, it is difficult to imagine how the Company are to obtain redress for their wrongs. But it seems more probable that the whole business is the work of jealous and suspicious officials, who have artfully contrived to delay the construction of the line, and hope by repeated annoyances to induce the Company to give up the project altogether. Such conduct should not be allowed to pass. The representative of Denmark should address a vigorous remonstrance to the Government of Peking, and in this he should be backed up by the British Consul. It is a matter that concerns all foreigners, for it is only an example of the way the mandarins would, if they dared, score all enterprises with which foreigners are connected. And it must be confessed that the frequency of assaults, and depredations upon foreigners by the natives is, in great measure, to the lack of vigour which has for some years—in fact, since the signing of the Treaty of Tientsin—characterised foreign policy in China. In everything foreign representatives should be firm; the Chinese understand nothing so well as an attitude of determination. Extrajurisdictional acts upon Chinese officials, and only involve a waste of time. To insist upon instant redress for offences committed upon the persons and property of foreigners is the wisest and, indeed, the only policy they should ever think of pursuing.

When our last advices left San Francisco on the 18th ultimo, Madame Amelie Goddard was giving concerts there.

The P.M. steamer *China* was to leave San Francisco for Japan and China on the 1st instant of the City of Peking.

The bark *Wu. H. Ease*, which cleared at San Francisco on the 5th inst., for Portland, was to proceed from the latter port to China.

The *Mary Whidbey* was last month loading at New York for Shanghai; and the *Nightingale* was loading at the same port for Yokohama.

There is a Chinese fishery at Port Madan (*W. T.*), which has been doing quite a large business in salting and drying perch for the Chinese market in San Francisco.

From statistics of the Suez Canal traffic recently published it appears that three nations were represented by a single vessel only, namely Belgium, Denmark, and Japan.

The ship *Importer* was to leave San Francisco in ballast towards the end of last month. It was also expected that the *Heaven* would go on the same voyage.

The U.S. steamer *Pioneer* received orders on the 10th ultimo to proceed at once to Tripoli, to redress, if necessary, the insult recently offered by Tripolitan sailors to the American Consul and his wife. The U.S. steamer *Congress* was to accompany the *Heaven*.

We are requested to state that the Rev. Mr. Connelly, the Bishop, will be at St. Peter's (St. Peter's) Church to-morrow morning, service commencing at 11 o'clock. In the evening, a festival of thanksgiving will be held, in connection with the English Harvest Festival. The Rev. W. H. Baynes will preach, the service concluding at 6 p.m.

One of the Chinese Ambassadors on returning to Peking, having observed the religious services of a pious man at a small "great tank" set up here, said: "A woman in front of this, and touching a sort of tail it has with her toe, produces a variety of sounds by beating rapidly with her fingers on a number of little bits of ivory in front of her."

At the request of the Treasury Department of the United States, the Secretary of State has issued a circular to consular officers in China, instructing them to inquire inquiry of goods sent to the United States, and sends out a certificate and seal, enclosing, embodying the name of the particular in which the invoice is made out and its value in United States money. This course was rendered necessary by the great number of bills prevailing in China, and the diversity of value attached thereto.

The performance at the Theatre Royal, City Hall, Dave Carson's troupe, postponed from Thursday night, in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will probably be given on the 7th instant about fifteen miles of line and posta had been stolen, and no effort had been made to bring the robbers to justice. Such are the particulars of the latest interference with this important work now being constructed not only with the sanction but absolutely for the Chinese Government.

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Extracts.

PANSY.
"What blossom have you brought to-day,
Buds my pillow, dear, to lay?"
A violet pansy, large and fair,
With petals yellow at your hair,
And purple at your eyes.

"I think I know the very spot,
Where, bordered with forested meadows,
This lovely blossom grew:
We knew that bushy bed of old,
A sweet, with there was told,
Between black green and blue.

"It seems but yesterday we stood,
Each unto each don't greatest good;
Beneath the morning sky,

With you, and you were part

(But head from head, not heart from heart),

With lingering good by.

"Upon your ears white hairs you wear,
Our blossoms plucked on hours before;

While still the dew was wet;

A purple pansy, fair as this;

I took it, with your first shy kiss;

I have that blossom yet.

"We thought our fate was hard that day,
But daring, we have learned to say;

Whatever is, is best;

That fair springing which is o'er

For us, is better, before,

Awfuling we rest.

"We wait as friends and lovers do,
Meeting each other's heart through and through,

Until that parting come;

Then if you speak I shall not hear,

I shall not feel your presence near;

Answer—Death is due.

"You may bring roses, tea, that day,

To spread above the senseless clay;

But none so sweet as this;

And never like that deer flower,

You gave me in love's dawning hour;

With you, oh, clinging kiss.

"I may not give you courage strong,
And help control all life long;

But love, I fear, faithful brave;

The passing on my quiet grave

My bring heart's ease for you."

—All the Year Round.

A WOMAN'S CURE FOR LOCKJAW.

Several weeks ago this community was somewhat alarmed about what was considered as a yellow fever epidemic.

A great many fatal cases were reported, and the physicians again found themselves at a loss to properly meet this much dreaded ailment. The following cure, urged by an elderly woman residing along the Blue Mountains, is said to be effectual.

It is simply to smoke such a wound or bruise that is inflamed with burning, wool or woollen cloth. It is said that in twenty minutes the smoke of wool will take the pain out of the worst wound, and repeated once or twice, it will allay the worst case of inflammation arising from a wound. People may sneer at the old woman's remedy as much as they please, but when they are afflicted, just let them try it. It has saved many lives and much pain, and is worthy of being printed in letters of gold and put in every house. The reader should out this paragraph out.

SHAKESPEARE'S HISTORICAL PLAYS.

The historical plays of Shakespeare are the most splendid monument of poetical patriotism that any country can boast. In them, as in a mirror, we see a representation of whatever is famous in the life of our nation, reaching back to distant periods extending into modern days, starting from the great wars, with France, covering the Wars of the Roses, proceeding to the dawn of the Reformation. Here are embodied the great and generic names of English chivalry, the Pembrokes, the Salwards, the Northumbrians; here are the life-like figures of our heroes, Henry V. and Talbot; here all those scenes of tragedy and pathos of which English history is so full; the fortunes of Constance and Arthur, and Katharine of Aragon; the captivity and death of Richard II.; the downfall of Wolsey. Here, too, are represented the humours and manners of the people themselves in the market, the inn, and the battle-field; manners not studied with an eye to antiquarian effect, but painted with a genial enjoyment of real life, as the old painters filled in their pictures of sacred subjects with the details of the life about them. Action, action, action, is the key-note of every play. The poet has not been simply inspired by a love of artistic form; nor does he group his incidents so as to express any central idea; he is content to follow the order of events; to imagine with ardour the motives of heroes, and to utter them in heroic words.—Quarterly Review.

TENT-PEGGING AND ORANGE SLICING.

It was to see the novel tent-peggng that most of us had faced the cold wind and the frowning sky. So abuzz of expectation rises from the drags and carriages thickly surrounding the ground when the sergents are seen to drive the targets—the ordinary tent-pegs lightly inserted into the soil—and to drop the flag, which is the signal for the first rider to make his effort. On he comes, urging his steed with voice and heel to attain the necessary speed, giving his lance a flourish or two, and finally, as he nears the peg, balancing it for his aim as he whizzes by. He fails, and so do eight of his immediate successors, some striking the ground wide of the mark, and others steering so unsuccessfuily that it is scarcely worth while for them to make an essay at the critical effort. Then starts a lancer favoured by both skill and fortune; as he approaches the mark—protruding, it is to be remembered—but a few inches above the turf—he steadies his lance in his firm right hand, he draws his arm back for the instantaneous lunge, and as his spear flies round over his head, there is seen transfixed upon it the tent-pegs which was the immediate object of all these furious gallops. As men and horses warm to their work the practice improves; until at last about one peg in three chances to score the average of the game. There is on this occasion no competition between chosen sides, for it may fairly be assumed that these twain Royal Irishmen could safely hold their own against all others—of any rate in England. Before we had finished admiring not only the skill of the horsemen, but also by the by, of the departed Ninth Lancashire, our exhibition was promptly prepared, and very amusing were the speculations of the drag occupants concerning the way in which the baskets of oranges now introduced were to be put by riders who must so clearly be afraid after their labour. The guesses, however, were soon set at rest, when three oranges were dropped on—many three feet—sticks planted in a straight line several yards apart from each other, and a spear of a dozen spears was seen against the inky horizon at the far end of the field. The signal is given, and from out the line there breaks a roar at full gallop, with his sabre flourishing brightly in the dark distance. One by one, though it seems almost instantaneously, the golden oranges fall to the ground, alighted in by the dexterous blade, as the soldier whilst just past the clump of trees at the end of the course; and before we have time to fully appreciate his poised execution of the feat, he is trotting leisurely back to take his turn at the paseline. No one of his comrades fully emulates the skill of their leader, but all do fairly well, and in a few instances is the tearing gallop accomplished without one at least of the oranges dropping before the swordsman, though the pie often fails to do more than dislodge the fruit from its resting-place. Once a week.

CHANGED PUBLIC OPINION AS TO RECENT WARS.

A silent conviction has forced itself on the public mind that in the conflicts of opinion that have taken place within the last twenty years between the men of peace and their opponents the event has proved that the former were, in the main, right. The Russian war, for instance, for opposing which Mr. Cobden, Mr. Bright, Mr. Sturge, Mr. Pusey, Mr. Richard, and others were attacked with a violence of which those who do not remember that time can hardly form any conception—is admitted on all hands to have been a blunder; and it is felt, though perhaps not openly avowed, that it would have been better, in every sense, if the nation had then listened to the counsels of the friends of peace. So again, in reference to the ignoble succession of panics, principally as respects our French neighbours, to which our countrymen delivered themselves very much under the inspiration of the press, there is a lurking sense of dislike and ridicule associated with the remembrance of those national hysterics, and an implicit acknowledgment that the man who refused to be carried away with them really acted the rational and dignified part. It is beginning also to be perceived that some of the principles for which the Peace Party has been contending have in them more of wisdom and sound national policy than their opponents once suspected. The principle, for instance, of non-intervention, for which they have long and earnestly contended—meaning thereby, not as is sometimes most unrightly alleged, non-intercourse with other nations, or want of interest in the general affairs of the world, but simply abstaining from meddling in the quarrels of others—in now accepted and acted upon habitually by our statesmen of all parties. Then the principle of arbitration is slowly admitted not to be so utopian and impracticable as it was once alleged to be. This is indeed admitted with a strange reluctance, and with as many reservations and qualifications as possible. But the force of facts can no longer be resisted, that many disputes that used to lead to war are now actually disposed of by peaceful mediation or amicable reference.—Peace Society's Papers.

ACCESSION OF QUEEN VICTORIA.

Java 21st.

The King died at twenty minutes after two yesterday morning, and the young Queen met the Council at Kensington Palace at eleven. Never was anything like the first impression she produced, or the chorus of praise and admiration which is raised about her manner and behaviour, and certainly not without justice. It was very extraordinary and far beyond what was looked for. Her extreme youth and innocence, and the ignorance of the world, concerning her, naturally excited intense curiosity to see how she would act on this trying occasion, and there was a considerable assemblage of the Palace, notwithstanding the short notice that was given. The first thing that was to be done was to teach her her lesson, which for this purpose Melbourne had himself to loan, I give him the Council papers, and explained all that was to be done, and he went and explained all this to her. 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